

Remarks and Arguments

1. This amendment is in response to the Examiner's Final Action of
5 January 26, 2006.
2. Applicant thanks the Examiner and Supervisory Examiner John Weiss for their courtesies at an interview on Tuesday, March 21, 2006. After a detailed discussion of Applicant's system and the cited Bishop patent, as stated in the
10 Examiner's Interview Summary, Applicant's foregoing method claims were seen to distinguish from the Bishop patent. Since no decision was reached on Applicant's apparatus claims, Applicant is canceling these claims to expedite the prosecution of this application. Applicant will pursue apparatus claims in a continuation application. This amendment cancels claims 1-4, 7-
15 18, 20-23 and 26-39 and adds new claims 40-50. Thus, claims 40-50 are currently present in this application.
3. Applicant is adding to the specification a specific definition of "notice identifier" and "recall notice identifier", which are used synonymously. The definition of
20 "notice identifier" and "recall notice identifier" makes clear that these terms, as used in the present application, constitute a descriptor of the recall being dispatched and received, not a descriptor of any element in the receiver being targeted. Also, this definition makes clear that the notice identifier may be stored along with the textual description of the recall, so that an awareness of
25 the notice identifier allows one to access or retrieve the textual description.
4. As we have discussed, the Bishop '201 patent cited in the January 26, 2006 Office Action is of interest to recall operations, but it operates entirely differently from Applicant's claimed invention. A primary difference is that
30 Bishop sends out signals that identify one or more relays in a vehicle. Once

those relays are tripped they perform whatever operation that they are programmed to perform. In one instance this may effectuate a recall. Thus, every function in the Bishop system must be preprogrammed. Applicant's system, on the other hand, sends recall messages. Moreover, despite the
5 Bishop system being known, no one has conceived of Applicant's system, and the safety industry is most anxious to have Applicant's system available, not only for babies and children, but for everyone.

Considering the nature of the Bishop system, a car manufacture may, for example, anticipate 25 possible safety hazards, and install 25 relays, each dedicated to one of the hazards. What happens, however, if a 26th hazard later appears? Apparently the manufacturer must recall all of perhaps a million automobiles to install a 26th relay? Or perhaps the manufacturer could install extra relays at the outset, with a concomitant cost, and merely
10 recall the cars to program one or more of those relays as new hazards appear. Also, other alternatives may appear, but, in any event, this is a totally
15 different operation than Applicant's.

Unlike Bishop, Applicant sends the actual recall message. No banks of relays or allocation of relays to messages are involved. If new faults appear, they can be signaled to users by sending an appropriate recall message, just the same as any initially known faults.
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Applicants system also operates by establishing a plurality of time cycles each of which include a succession of time slots, with different target groups of product being assigned one or more different time slots, and a target group of products selectively responding to a sensed recall signal only if the recall signal occurs during the time slot assigned to that target group.
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There is no teaching or suggestion of Applicant's system, as thus claimed, in Bishop. Nor is there any in the cited Parillo '553 patent. The system of the Parillo patent does not deal with recalls, except through the normal post-card method (col. 5, lines 40-42), does not even provide a notice to car users, only
5 communicates with one car at a time (col. 3, lines 46-50) (only to sense the car's condition or supply updates, not to provide a notice to a car user), does not deal with time slots in any real sense -- except to block communication at night or the like (col. 4, lines 60-68), and otherwise has no relation to Applicant's claimed invention.

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5. All of the pending claims now distinguish patentably from the Bishop and Parillo patents, or a combination of them, by calling for a particular time slot wherein a notice message is sent. Applicant's claims call for establishing one or more time slots during which a recall signal can be received.

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6. Applicant notes that, in the most recent Office Action, the Examiner has argued that it would be obvious to repeat a transmission to a product. This is not true. In fact, Bishop teaches away from such transmission and allows for retransmission only when an acknowledgement is not received within a
20 particular amount of time (col. 13, Ins. 39 – 44). Since Bishop teaches away from this concept, the Examiner can not use any argument in support of obviousness where Bishop is used as a supporting reference.

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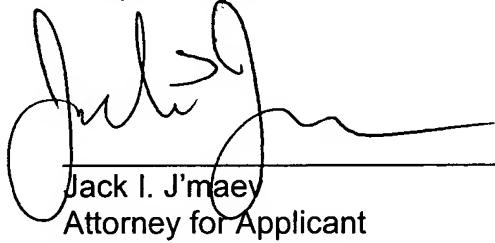
7. For the foregoing reasons, and those discussed in our recent interview, it is urged that this application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions, it is requested that he contact Jack J'maev at 909-437-8390. Applicant thanks the Examiner again for his careful attention to this application.

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Also, it is urged that this application be treated expeditiously. Many people are interested in applicant's invention, including health and safety personnel, a large broadcaster, a chip manufacturer, several major retailers and various investors. Applicant would be pleased to make the invention available to the public as soon as possible so as to save lives and prevent injuries--and this will become a possibility once the patent coverage to protect Applicant's invention has been ensured.

8. Lastly, Applicant thanks the Examiner for his courtesies in relation to this application and for his efforts in locating and presenting all of the prior art that he considers relevant.

Respectfully submitted,



Jack I. J'maej
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 45,669

Intellectual Property Development
Customer Number 000054556
14175 Telephone Ave. Suite L
Chino, CA 91710
909-563-8400